Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1-97: (Canceled)

98. (Currently amended) A method for ~~prophylactically or~~ therapeutically treating Alzheimer's disease in a ~~mammal~~ human having Alzheimer's disease comprising administering to the ~~mammal~~ human a sufficient amount of a sterile aqueous suspension comprising ~~at least 0.05 mg/ml of~~ Aβ peptide in a regime effective to induce an immune ~~immunogenic~~ response comprising ~~antibodies to the Aβ peptide~~ the production of antibodies, wherein the sterile aqueous suspension is prepared by a process comprising:

(a) providing an aqueous composition comprising Aβ peptide, wherein the pH of the composition is adjusted such that it is ~~Aβ is maintained at a physiologically acceptable pH and the suspension is prepared by adjusting the pH of an aqueous solution~~ sufficient to solubilize said Aβ peptide;

(b) filtering the aqueous composition ~~resulting suspension~~ through a hydrophilic filter; and

(c) adjusting ~~to a physiologically acceptable~~ the pH of the aqueous composition to a physiologically acceptable pH to form a sterile aqueous suspension comprising at least 0.05 mg/ml of Aβ peptide~~to form the aqueous suspension, and thereby prophylactically or therapeutically treat Alzheimer's disease in the mammal~~.

99. (Currently amended) The method of claim 98, wherein the ~~resulting~~ sterile aqueous suspension is maintained at a physiologically acceptable pH by use of ~~about an effective amount of~~ a pharmaceutically acceptable buffer.

100. (Previously presented) The method of claim 98, wherein the Aβ peptide is a long form of Aβ peptide.

101. (Previously presented) The method of claim 100, wherein said Aβ peptide is Aβ42.

102. (Previously presented) The method of claim 98, wherein the physiologically acceptable pH is maintained at a pH of about 5 to about 7.

103. (Previously presented) The method of claim 102, wherein the physiologically acceptable pH is maintained at a pH is about 5.5 to about 6.5.

104. (Previously presented) The method of claim 99, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable buffer is selected from the group consisting of amino acids, salts and derivatives thereof; pharmaceutically acceptable alkalizers, alkali metal hydroxides and ammonium hydroxides, organic and inorganic acids and salts thereof; and mixtures thereof.

105. (Previously presented) The method of claim 104, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable buffer is an amino acid, salt and derivative thereof.

106. (Previously presented) The method of claim 105, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable buffer is an amino acids, salts and derivatives thereof glycine (sodium glycinate) or arginine (arginine hydrochloride).

107. (Previously presented) The method of claim 104, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable buffer is acetate (sodium acetate), or citrate (sodium citrate).

108. (Currently amended) The method of claim 98, wherein the sterile aqueous suspension has an Aβ42 concentration of 0.1 to 0.8 mg/ml in a pharmaceutically acceptable ~~effective~~ buffer of 10 mM glycine, and the physiologically acceptable pH is maintained at a pH of about 5.5 to about 6.5.

109. (Previously presented) The method of claim 98, wherein the sterile aqueous suspension further comprises sucrose.

110. (Currently amended) The method of claim 109, wherein the sucrose concentration of the sterile aqueous suspension is ~~in amount of sucrose is sufficient to provide a~~ 5% (w/v) ~~sucrose suspension~~.

111. (Previously presented) The method of claim 98, wherein the sterile aqueous suspension further comprises polysorbate 80.

112. (Previously presented) The method of claim 98, wherein the sterile aqueous suspension is free of polysorbate 80.

113. (Previously presented) The method of claim 98, wherein the sterile aqueous suspension further comprises a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant.

114. (Previously presented) The method of claim 113, wherein the adjuvant is selected from the group consisting of incomplete Freund's adjuvant; MPL; QS-21 and alum.

115. (Previously presented) The method of claim 114, wherein the adjuvant is QS-21.

116. (Currently amended) The method of claim 115, wherein the sterile aqueous suspension is a visually clear suspension having an Aβ42 concentration of at least 0.1 mg/ml, an ~~effective~~ amount of QS-21 effective to form the visually clear suspension, ~~and~~ wherein the physiologically acceptable pH is maintained at a pH of about 5 to about 7.

117. (Currently amended) The method of claim 115, wherein the sterile aqueous suspension is a visually clear suspension having an Aβ42 concentration of 0.1 to 1.0 mg/ml in a pharmaceutically acceptable ~~effective~~ buffer of 10mM glycine, ~~the adjuvant is~~ at least 0.1 mg/ml of QS21, wherein ~~and~~ the physiologically acceptable pH is maintained at a pH of about 6.

118. (Currently amended) The method of claim 101, wherein the sterile aqueous suspension is a visually clear suspension further comprising an ~~effective~~ amount of

DPPC (dipalmitoyl phosphatidyl chloride) effective to form the visually clear suspension, wherein ~~and~~ the physiologically acceptable pH is maintained at a pH of about 5 to about 7.

119. (Previously presented) The method of claim 118, wherein the sterile aqueous suspension has an Aβ42 concentration of at least 0.1 mg/ml and the physiologically acceptable pH is maintained at a pH of about 6.

120. (Currently amended) The method of claim 98, wherein the method further comprises administering a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant separately or admixed in within the said sterile aqueous suspension~~composition~~.

121. (Currently amended) The method of claim 113, wherein the sterile aqueous suspension is administered ~~parentally~~parenterally.

122. (Currently amended) The method of claim 98, wherein the sterile aqueous suspension is administered ~~parentally~~parenterally.

123. (New) A method for prophylactically treating Alzheimer's disease in a human at risk of developing Alzheimer's disease comprising administering to the human a sufficient amount of a sterile aqueous suspension comprising Aβ peptide in a regime effective to induce an immune response comprising the production of antibodies, wherein the sterile aqueous suspension is prepared by a process comprising:

(a) providing an aqueous composition comprising Aβ peptide, wherein the pH of the composition is adjusted such that it is sufficient to solubilize said Aβ peptide;

(b) filtering the aqueous composition through a hydrophilic filter; and

(c) adjusting the pH of the aqueous composition to a physiologically acceptable pH to form a sterile aqueous suspension comprising at least 0.05 mg/ml of Aβ peptide.

124. (New) The method of claim 123, wherein the sterile aqueous suspension is maintained at a physiologically acceptable pH by use of a pharmaceutically acceptable buffer.

125. (New) The method of claim 123, wherein the Aβ peptide is a long form of Aβ peptide.

126. (New) The method of claim 125, wherein said Aβ peptide is Aβ42.

127. (New) The method of claim 123, wherein the physiologically acceptable pH is maintained at a pH of about 5 to about 7.

128. (New) The method of claim 127, wherein the physiologically acceptable pH is maintained at a pH is about 5.5 to about 6.5.

129. (New) The method of claim 124, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable buffer is selected from the group consisting of amino acids, salts and derivatives thereof; pharmaceutically acceptable alkalizers, alkali metal hydroxides and ammonium hydroxides, organic and inorganic acids and salts thereof; and mixtures thereof.

130. (New) The method of claim 129, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable buffer is an amino acid, salt and derivative thereof.

131. (New) The method of claim 130, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable buffer is an amino acids, salts and derivatives thereof glycine (sodium glycinate) or arginine (arginine hydrochloride).

132. (New) The method of claim 131, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable buffer is acetate (sodium acetate), or citrate (sodium citrate).

133. (New) The method of claim 123, wherein the sterile aqueous suspension has an Aβ42 concentration of 0.1 to 0.8 mg/ml in a pharmaceutically acceptable buffer of 10 mM glycine, and the physiologically acceptable pH is maintained at a pH of about 5.5 to about 6.5.

134. (New) The method of claim 123, wherein the sterile aqueous suspension further comprises sucrose.

135. (New) The method of claim 135, wherein the sucrose concentration of the sterile aqueous suspension is 5% (w/v).

136. (New) The method of claim 123, wherein the sterile aqueous suspension further comprises polysorbate 80.

137. (New) The method of claim 123, wherein the sterile aqueous suspension is free of polysorbate 80.

138. (New) The method of claim 123, wherein the sterile aqueous suspension further comprises a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant.

139. (New) The method of claim 138, wherein the adjuvant is selected from the group consisting of incomplete Freund's adjuvant; MPL; QS-21 and alum.

140. (New) The method of claim 139, wherein the adjuvant is QS-21.

141. (New) The method of claim 140, wherein the sterile aqueous suspension is a visually clear suspension having an Aβ42 concentration of at least 0.1 mg/ml, an amount of QS-21 effective to form the visually clear suspension, wherein the physiologically acceptable pH is maintained at a pH of about 5 to about 7.

142. (New) The method of claim 140, wherein the sterile aqueous suspension is a visually clear suspension having an Aβ42 concentration of 0.1 to 1.0 mg/ml in a pharmaceutically acceptable buffer of 10mM glycine, at least 0.1 mg/ml of QS21, wherein the physiologically acceptable pH is maintained at a pH of about 6.

143. (New) The method of claim 126, wherein the sterile aqueous suspension is a visually clear suspension further comprising an amount of DPPC (dipalmitoyl phosphatidyl chloride) effective to form the visually clear suspension, wherein the physiologically acceptable pH is maintained at a pH of about 5 to about 7.

144. (New) The method of claim 143, wherein the sterile aqueous suspension has an Aβ42 concentration of at least 0.1 mg/ml and the physiologically acceptable pH is maintained at a pH of about 6.

145. (New) The method of claim 123, wherein the method further comprises administering a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant separately or admixed in within the said sterile aqueous suspension.

146. (New) The method of claim 138, wherein the sterile aqueous suspension is administered parenterally.

147. (New) The method of claim 123, wherein the sterile aqueous suspension is administered parenterally.